

MAIL OVERSEAS.
A mail for England will
leave on Friday. Closes at
Station "B" for parcels at
3:15 p.m. and for letters at
4:30 p.m.

McGill Daily

WEATHER FORECAST.
Fair, but becoming much
colder during the day.

VOL. VI, NO. 77.

MONTREAL, THURSDAY, JANUARY 11, 1917.

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tions for the following owners:
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adian Hart Accumulator Co., St. John's, P.Q.; Gananoque Spring and
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Foundling Hospital, Edward Seventh School, Gault Bros., Ltd., and
Williams Mfg. Co., all in Montreal.

METALLURGISTS HEARD LECTURE ON SHELL STEEL

Mr. W. G. Dauncey Addresses
Montreal Metallurgical
Society.

MANUFACTURE OF STEEL.

Different Methods of Reducing
the Ore to the Finished Pro-
duct are Described.

An address of much interest, on the
"Manufacture of Shell Steel, from the
Ore to the Shell," was presented be-
fore the Montreal Metallurgical As-
sociation last evening in the Chem-
istry and Mining Building. A large
number of members and visitors were
present to hear this address, which
was given by Mr. W. G. Dauncey,
Metallurgist of the Canadian Steel
Foundries.

Mr. Dauncey commenced his ad-
dress by a short introduction in which
he spoke about the thoroughly cap-
able manner in which the Canadian
manufacturer had responded to the
call for munitions, thus developing
the steel industry in Canada to an ex-
tent which would have ordinarily
been achieved only through the slow
progress of years.

The subject was divided into three
main parts, as outlined during the
introduction: viz., The Ore, the Pig
Iron, and the various steels.

Iron ore, as found in nature, is
usually a very impure substance, con-
taining much extraneous matter
sulphur, phosphorus, etc. These im-
purities are removed to some extent
before the ore is sent to the blast
furnace; this is done in one of two
ways. The first is by means of weat-
hering, which is exposing it to the
air for a sufficiently long period to
enable the impurities, such as sulphur,
to be driven off. This method has
the disadvantage that a long time, at
least three years, is required. The
second method is by means of mag-
netic concentration, which is only ap-
plicable to the magnetic ores of iron.

The ore is then taken to the blast
furnace, which is a huge steel cylin-
der, lined with firebrick. At the top
of the blast furnace is fitted a spe-
cial charging apparatus, which
charges the various constituents with-
out admitting air. At the bottom is
the tapping hole to remove the mol-
ten metal, and above it is the slag
notch, while above that again are the
tuyeres which admit air to the fur-
nace.

(Continued on Page 4)

MCGILL JUNIOR TEAM TO HOLD PRACTICE

Cancelled Practice To Be Held
Friday, at 7.30, on Campus
Rink.

As McGill Junior hockey team
plays its first game with the Vic-
toria team at the Arena on the 18th
instant, it is desirable that candidates
for places on the team turn out for
as many practices as possible. With
this object in view the first prac-
tice, cancelled on Wednesday, will
be held on Friday, Jan. 11th, at 7.30.
It is the duty of every student
who wishes to make the team to turn out
for this practice.

Players who take part in fifty per-
cent. of the League of games will be
awarded a small block "M." and with
the hockey material in college this
year there should be no trouble in
winning the Junior championship.

The following men, as well as all
others, who wish to make the team,
and whose names are not mentioned
here, are requested to be on hand for
the first practice at the Campus Rink
at 7.30 sharp, to-night: Lally, Naud,
Kramer, Lowry, McKinnon, Hunter,
Armstrong, Rothschild, Badger, Com-
mon, Cross, Caldwell, Jack Robillard,
etc.

WON HIS MAJORITY.

Capt. Harcourt A. Murray, Sci.
'15, who has been missing since the
24th Battalion took part in the at-
tack on Concretolette in September,
was promoted to the rank of acting
major just before that operation, ac-
cording to orders issued in England.
Major Murray was in command of a
company of the 24th, in which he en-
listed from the McGill C. O. T. C. in
the winter of 1914-15.

UNCLAIMED LETTERS.

The following unclaimed letters are
at the Registrar's Office:—
Cote, James A.
Dakin, W. H.
Dixon, Mrs. B. G.
Dixon, F. R.
Gayne, G. F.
Hall, E. G.
Kinsman, Reginald.
McLachlan, Prof. R. W.
Mansfield, Everett K.
Robertson, Geo. I.
Searer, Homer C.
Smith, Mr. and Mrs.
Sterritt, J. A. K.
Vaughan, Edward.
Wilson, C. T. R.
The Registrar would be glad, if
students, or others, who know of the
present address of any of the above
named, would notify him of same.

WHAT'S ON

TO-DAY.

12.45 p.m.—Dental Executive photo.
1 p.m.—R. V. C. '19 Class meeting.
1.45 p.m.—Law Undergrad. Exec.
photo.
5.00 p.m.—Science '20 meeting in
Room 54.
8.15 p.m.—Basketball, McGill vs.
Railroaders at Railway Y.M.C.A.

COMING.

12th—1.00 p.m.—Arts '19 Class
photo, at Arts Building.
13th—12.00—R. V. C. fancy skat-
ing.
18th—7.30 p.m.—'18 Annual meet-
ing at R. V. C.
18th—8.15 p.m.—Lecture in Con-
servatorium by Dr. Perrin.

MURRAY BROOKS WILL SPEAK TO STUDENT BODY

Former Gen. Secy., McGill Y. M.
C. A. To Tell of Experiences.

PROMINENT SPEAKERS.

Joint Meetings of McGill Y. M.
C. A. and Y. W. C. A.
Saturday and Sunday.

"The Red Triangle among the Se-
poys," will be the subject of an ad-
dress in the Reading Room of Strath-
cona Hall at 8.45 p.m. next Sunday
by Mr. Murray Brooks, Arts '08.

"Murray" has been for six years
the representative of the students of
McGill in Ceylon as General Secy-
tary of the Young Men's Christian
Association, and since the war broke
out he has been in close touch with
the work that has been done by the
Y.M.C.A. for the Indian troops.

The story of privations and ac-
complishments in the sun-bathed
fields of Mesopotamia, the daring
feats of Colonial troops in the Canal
zone, and the almost complete ocu-
pation of East Africa is a stirring
one.

The Red Triangle has followed the
British troops from the very first
day of the war. Before any British
Y. M. C. A. was allowed to go to
France, the Indian Y. M. C. A. was
given special permission by Lord
Kitchener to follow the Indian Ex-
peditionary Force to France. Twelve
secretaries, headed by the General
Secretary of the Indian Y. M. C. A.,
A. S. E. Carter, were allowed to land
in France. The English Y. M. C. A.
followed the example of their col-
onial brethren.

One of the interesting services ren-
dered by the Indian Y. M. C. A. to
the colonial troops was letter writ-
ing. Practically none of the Sepoys
could write. So every day there was
a line before the letter writing desk
of the Secretary waiting for their
turn to dictate their message to their
loved ones in India. Records show
as many as 300 letters written in
one day by one secretary alone.
(Continued on Page 2.)

COMMENT ON HOCKEY TRIP FROM AMERICAN PAPERS.

The Pittsburgh Dispatch has
the following to say, in part, O
about the recent P. A. A. Mc- O
Gill games in the Smoky City: O
"The game was fast and clean, O
as clean a game as has ever O
been played at Duquesne Gar- O
den, and a game that thrilled O
the unusual large crowd. It O
was 'McGill' night, and the Mc- O
Gill boys had quite a few sup- O
porters on hand, who cheered O
their favourites." O
"From the Free Press: O
"The P. A. A. puck chasers O
had a severe thrashing in their O
last night at Duquesne Gar- O
den. The McGill University O
team of Montreal lived up to O
all the advance notices, and O
during the second period had O
the local septet on the defense, O
and for a while things looked O
blue for the Winged Head ath- O
letes." O
"The team work of the visi- O
tors was the best seen in O
Pittsburg this season, and no O
team ever played at Duquesne O
Garden that appeared in bet- O
ter physical condition. Teddy O
Behan, for McGill, is about O
the classiest player that ever O
came from Canada. He seem- O
ed to be able to get the puck O
away from the locals at will, O
and is an artist at dribbling O
the puck through the defense." O

THE HISTORICAL CLUB HEARS TWO GOOD ADDRESSES

P. A. G. Clark, Arts '17, Read
Paper on St. Augustine.

FAIR ATTENDANCE.

K. P. Tsolainos Ably Dealt With
Founding of City of Con-
stantinople.

The first paper of the evening was
given by P. A. G. Clark, on St. Au-
gustine's, "City of God," an epoch-
making work, written as it was, at
the time of the sack of Rome, in 410
A.D., thus marking one of the great
crises of the world.

In introducing the subject, the
speaker gave St. Augustine's own
account of his greatest work, which
was found to be a refutation of the
charges made by the Roman Pagans
against the Christian religion, and
its responsibility for the fall of
Rome. The treatise also contained a
description of the "City of God," and
the "City of Man." The keynote
of the whole treatise lies in his own
expression, "Gloriosissima Civitas"
—his city of God, or the com-
munity of God's people on earth. Af-
ter a short description of the life
and character of St. Augustine, who
was born in Numidia of mixed hea-
then and pagan parentage. He was
taught Christianity in his early youth
and was greatly influenced by his
avuncle, Clero, whose works
inspired him to devote his life to
aching after truth.

Mr. Clark gave a resume of the
contents of the "De civitate Dei,"
pointing out the occasion and signifi-
cance of the work. From this point
he speaker discussed the influence of
the "City of God" in the formation of
the Latin Church and the Papacy,
showing also in antithesis its effect
in the Reformation. In conclusion,
the praise and criticism of the work
by thinkers of all ages were shown
as a proof that Augustine's clear-
cut and elaborate treatment of the
mystical city of the elect was the
product of a personality that attract-
ed the attention of the world, even to
the present day.

K. P. Tsolainos gave a very in-
teresting description of the founding
of Constantinople. Few persons at
McGill are so well qualified to talk
on this subject as Mr. Tsolainos.
There are many dates given as the
founding of old Byzantium, but 657
(Continued on Page 2.)

GRADUATION PREPARED FOR BY SCIENCE MEN

Science '17 Elect Officers of
Class Valedictorian and
Historian.

A meeting of the class of Science
1917 was held yesterday afternoon to
elect various men to hold positions
for work in connection with gradua-
tion. A picture committee consisting
of three was elected, the names of
the successful men being H. Smith,
R. L. Weldon and I. W. Beverly.
E. A. Cushing was chosen to act as
valedictorian for the class, and L. R.
Turnbull as historian. The office of
class hockey captain fell unanimously
to R. B. Clough, a member of the
class hockey team last year.

Some discussion arose as to the
amount of a class fee, and it was fi-
nally decided that a fee of one dollar
be collected by the treasurer of the
class.

The following notice from members
of the Chemical and Mining classes
was then read:—
The Fourth and Third Year Chemi-
cal and Mining Engineers hereby pub-
licly declare their willingness to ac-
cept challenges to a game of "Shin-
ny" from teams representing the
other branches of the Faculty of Ap-
plied Science.

For the benefit of the "Hot Polloi"
the noble game of "Shinny" is gov-
erned by the following rules.

1.—City League hockey regulations
to hold except for the following re-
visions:

- (a) No shooting off the ice. Two
minutes' penalty for lifting or
shooting the puck off the ice.
- (b) No skates, no rubbers, no ice-
creepers to be worn.
- (c) All intending to play must
be physically fit, as the game
is rather strenuous.
- (d) Seven players to constitute
a full team—same positions as
in N. H. A. hockey.
- (e) Full game to consist of two
periods of thirty minutes each.
- (f) Substitutes allowed only in
case of disabled player—not in
place of player who has been
penalized.

The following players, and others,
will represent the Chemical and Min-
ing teams: Livingstone, Karnes, Ros-
coe, Schiedel, Harshaw, Mooney,
Cater, Scott, Charlton, Davis, Walter,
Kert and Blachford.

All games are to be played on the
Campus Rink. Challenges to be sent
to the undersigned.
(Signed) E. A. CHARLTON, Chem.
Eng. '17, Secy. Chemical and
Mining Engineers' Shinny
team.

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materials to repel cold—a com-
bination that has made "PRO-
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McGill Daily

THE ONLY COLLEGE DAILY IN CANADA.

The Official Organ of the Undergraduate Body of McGill University

Published Every Day Except Sunday by
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ON THE QUIET.

There seems to be an opinion current to the effect that College students do almost everything but study. The Daily Illini takes up the cudgel in defense of the students, and has the following to say in a recent editorial:

"Hypocrisy for one thing plays too big a role in college life. If you enter the campus of almost any one of our American universities on a Sunday afternoon, you will not fail to comment upon the almost monastery-like peace and quiet that prevails. The effect of a monastery will be rather heightened than decreased when you look in at the dormitories and notice that the blinds in most of them are drawn. You will, perhaps, if you are a stranger, marvel at the religious spirit displayed by these college students, many of them coming from communities where, perhaps, a less puritanical standard obtains. However, if you express some of these sentiments to your guide, and your guide is a college man, or a man that has lived long in the vicinity of the college, he will laugh and tell you that the blinds are drawn because behind those blinds the boys are playing poker, which they must do in secret, as it is only under these circumstances tolerated by the college authorities. Your guide will also tell you that the impressive quiet is not due to any studious atmosphere or earnest thinking going on behind those blinds, but to the character of the tops of the tables on which the poker or roulette is being played. Any man who has been at college more than a few months will, he tells you, understand how to cover the top of the table with blankets so that neither the clink of the chips and coins, nor the merry click of the beer steins and whiskey bottles will disturb that impressive Sabbath campus peace."—Puck.

It is doubtful whether the inspired writer of the above ever saw behind the walls of an institution of higher learning; certainly he knew nothing of Illinois—for Illinois men do not drink beer from steins on Sunday afternoons. But the above editorial has been widely copied and quoted, and most writers have found in it a grain of truth, not of fact but of spirit. The spirit, it seems to us, is that Sundays are often idled away and wasted.

If the figures could be arrived at, it would be interesting to know how many Illinois students sleep until 11 o'clock or later on Sunday morning. It would be interesting to know how many students attend church because they are in sympathy with what the church is doing. It would also be interesting to know how many students play poker on Sunday afternoons.

Of course, these are only a few of the famous (or infamous) indoor Sunday occupations. Everything considered, we can't get away from the fact that a good many hours on Sunday are wasted by a good many students—simply because they have a day without required work. If 6,000 students each waste ten hours of precious time, 60,000 hours are dissipated. This is the equivalent of a man working ten hours a day, three hundred days a year, for twenty years—and if he receives only \$600 a year, he would earn \$12,000. All of which is wasted on one Sunday by the students of the University of Illinois, according to the above line of reasoning. The reasoning may be fallacious; we have not attempted to build up an airtight argument. The fact of the matter is that there is a waste, and the natural question is, "Why?"

Into every Sunday comes a great deal of natural energy which demands relief. It doesn't make so much difference now, but in the spring and fall any number of students would like to get out-of-doors on Sunday for play and recreation. However, the campus and all grounds under the jurisdiction of the University, including the tennis courts, the golf links, and the lots over by the I. C. tracks are forbidden as outdoor playgrounds on this one day. It is irrelevant, we are told, to do anything out-of-doors on the Sabbath except to walk—and walking is not the most exciting sport in the world for young and healthy undergraduates. And so, for the sake of our immortal souls, we restrain our normal spirits and stay indoors on Sunday, "playing poker and drinking beer," says Puck. Of course, everyone knows we don't do those things, but we do waste a lot of time that we might be putting in to good advantage.

College students are not all natural hypocrites. Occasionally we are forced into what seems to be hypocrisy by the conditions under which we live. Isn't the above a fair example?—The Daily Illini.

MURRAY BROOKS WILL SPEAK TO STUDENT BODY.

(Continued from Page 1.)

But the work of the Indian Y. M. C. A. did not stop there. When the long string of letters would reach India, none of the natives in most of the places could read the message of the Sepoy. So the Y. M. C. A. in India had to face that difficulty, as well as at home.

But perhaps the most interesting and thrilling stories can be told of the Mesopotamian campaign. When it is 115 in the shade in the valley of the Euphrates, that is cool weather. Mr. Brooks is in a position to give first-hand information; since 1916 he has lived in Ceylon, and has travelled all over the world, covering in his travels over 100,000 miles. He has come in close contact with the people of the continent of Asia, knows their customs and ways, understands their ideals and life, and feels their needs.

One of the great problems of the Empire, and perhaps the most important one next to the problem of the relations of the Colonies to the Empire, will be the problem of India. The soul of India is with the Empire. The German Emperor was greatly disappointed and surprised when, in-
stead of a wide and general revolution throughout the whole of India, a spirit of perfect loyalty was most strikingly heralded by the presence of the Indian troops in the plans of France.

The meeting will be an informal one in the Reading Room of the Hall before the open fireplace. As this is the first opportunity given the student body to hear Murray Brooks since his return, the turn-out should be large. There will be a meeting of McGill men and women students on Saturday night, in the large Auditorium of the Hall, at which Rev. Armstrong, of Toronto, and Dr. Symonds, of Montreal, will speak.

Both meetings should be widely patronized by the student body. In addition to Murray Brooks, J. Lovell Murray, of New York, will give an opportunity to address the students at the Sunday night meeting.

THE HISTORICAL CLUB HEARS TWO ADDRESSES.

(Continued from Page 1.)

B.C. is the most probable one. A small group of daring Megarians, led by the bold enterprising Byzas, founded the city upon the southern extremity of the Bosphorus on its western, or European side. This splendid site, in-
gave it complete control over the

WAITRESS WHO
SHOT HERSELF
WAS AT UNION.

Eva Boyle, the young woman who lies at the point of death in the Royal Victoria Hospital as a result of self-inflicted wounds after she had shot dead her sweetheart, Albert Haynes, on Pine Avenue early Monday morning, was at one time head waitress at the McGill Union dining room, so Union officials believe. A waitress of the same name was employed at the Union two years ago, and since the Eva Boyle now in the hospital was also a waitress, there is every reason to believe that they are one and the same. At the Union the Boyle woman was a first head waitress and later a cashier. A short time ago she called at the Union for the purpose of securing a recommendation to enable her to obtain employment. She is spoken of as a capable waitress, and was well liked by students of two years ago.

DENTAL SOCIETY.

The executive of the Dental Society are requested to be on hand at Gordon's Studio, 411 St. Catherine Street West, TODAY, at 12:45 p.m. sharp, to have a photograph taken for the Annual.

PROMOTED TO MAJOR.

Recent orders issued from Canadian headquarters in England announce that Capt. E. Stuart McDougall, Law '13, who went across as second in command of the First Universities Company under Capt. Gregor Barclay, has been promoted in rank to major while in command of a company of the P.P.C.L.I. Major McDougall was a platoon commander in the McGill C.O.T.C. when he offered his services with Capt. Barclay's unit, and was wounded in the fighting on the Ypres front last June. He is now the only officer of the First Universities Company who remains with the Pats.

TO TAX STUDENTS FOR UNION.

Bulky students will erect a Union building in the near future, which will contain a co-operative store, a dining room for men and women, a stage for dramatic performances, and student publication offices. The expense will be met by a tax of \$1 a semester each student until the building is paid for, and by the profits of the co-operative store. This was voted for by the students. The building will be started in the spring.

European grain trade; the absence of tides and the depth of its harbors, rendered its quays accessible to large vessels of large burden. The greatest hindrance of the city's prosperity has been the miscellaneous character of its population, partly Lacedaemonian and partly Athenian, and this made the city a subject of dispute, for we find that it was alternately in the possession of the Athenians or the Lacedaemonians, till it fell into the hands of the Macedonians.


After the decay of the Macedonian power, Byzantium regained its independence, withstood the Gauls, entered into an alliance with the Romans, and rendered considerable assistance to them in their contest with Philip II, Antiochus and Mithradates. Having sought the arbitration of the Imperial City on some of its domestic affairs, it was subjected to the Roman jurisdiction, and from a confederate city it was gradually stripped of its privileges until it was reduced to the status of an ordinary colony. The speaker traced the history of the city during the reign of Vespasian, Septimius Severus. It was the Byzantine as rebuilt by Severus, that Constantine determined to refound on a far more splendid basis.

The creation of a new capital by Constantine was not an act of individual caprice or judgment. The urging question of the day was how to repel the persistent assaults of Persians and the other Asiatic barbarians. No position was better for this than that of Constantinople. In 323 Licinius, the sole remaining rival of Constantine, after his defeat in a great battle near Adrianople, took refuge in Byzantium, and the town again became the scene of a contest memorable in history, not for the magnitude of the siege, but for the importance of the events which it inaugurated. Licinius soon yielded, and a new era dawned for Byzantium, an era the echo of which is still lingering in the hearts of one nation, of which nation the national history and legend have been associated with the Eternal City of the Bosphorus since 657 B.C. The speaker referred to the many interesting legends connected with Constantine's choosing of the seat of his Empire in the East.

When Constantine chose Byzantium he gained many adherents during the flush of early Christian enthusiasm. Constantine realized that the political alliance with the new Church could best be maintained and used to advantage in a totally new atmosphere. Mr. Tsolinos was able to give excellent descriptions of the environs of the great city, inasmuch as he personally had had many opportunities to visit this region. As the seat of eastern Christendom, Constantinople has exercised a lasting influence over the peoples of the Near East. Christianity did find in Constantinople its capital, and its Emperor an ardent and impetuous champion.

In respect to influence over the course of human affairs, its rivals are Athens, Rome and Jerusalem. Roman Law, Greek Literature and the Theology of the Christian Church are intimately associated with Constantinople. The grandeur of new Rome soon outdistanced that of the old and the policy which Constantine initiated was so successful that the Roman Empire ceased to be Roman a century after his death.

Nature did, indeed, her utmost to enable man, through his skill and courage, to establish on a most exquisite site, the impressive and gorgeous throne of a great Empire.



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FRENCH HELMET IS RECEIVED FROM FRONT
Lieut. D. Stuart Forbes Sends Steel Helmet to H. Grimsdale.

Mr. H. Grimsdale, Janitor of the Macdonald Engineering Building, has received a trophy from the front line trenches in France. It is in the shape of a French helmet, one of the steel type, which was introduced in this war by the French, and was sent to Mr. Grimsdale by Lieut. Stuart Forbes, Architectural '15.

Lieut. Forbes went overseas in the spring of 1915 with the First University Company, commanded by Captain Gregor Barclay. After taking a course in machine gun drilling and operation he was made a sergeant with the machine gun section of the First University Company. Lieut. Forbes has done magnificent work with the machine gun section, and it was he who introduced a new telescopic sight for a machine gun, and word has reached the University that he will be handsomely rewarded for his discovery by the British War Office.

The helmet is made of steel throughout, but it is of a surprisingly thin nature, this being due to the fact that the helmet is only as a measure of safety against flying splinters, and fragments of bursting shells. Two holes about one and a half inches in diameter are located in the crown of the helmet, showing that in all probability the helmet worn by what is now a dead French soldier. The helmet appears to be of pressed steel, and it has an extra ridge running up the centre from the front to the back.

RETURNING TO COLLEGE.
From friends it is learned that H. Ferguson will return to the University to resume his studies. H. Ferguson was taken seriously ill about two weeks before the final examinations last spring, and for many weeks was confined to bed in the Royal Victoria Hospital. At first he was suffering from tonsillitis, but this later developed into a most severe case of pneumonia. Last winter Ferguson was captain of the McGill Basketball team which made such a splendid showing in the City League. He is a strong player at the game, and will be welcomed back to college now that he has regained his strength, to again take a place among the McGill aggregation on the floor.

MEETING CAN. SOC. C. E.
There will be a meeting of the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers this evening at 8.15 o'clock in the rooms of the Society, 176 Mansfield Street, at which student members are invited to be present. Mr. T. Linsey Crossley, A.M. Can. Soc. C.E., will read a paper entitled "Sheet Asphalt Pavements." A paper will also be presented by Messrs. G. W. Craig, civil engineer of Calgary, and J. F. Green, bridge engineer of Calgary, on "The Construction of the Centre Street Bridge in Calgary." Mr. W. B. Campbell, B.Sc., who has spent a year at the front engaged on special chemical engineering work, will speak on "Gas Defence and Attack at the Front."

R. V. C. '19 MEETING.
The Class '19 R.V.C. will hold a meeting at 1 p.m. to-day in the Latin Room, to elect a hockey manager.

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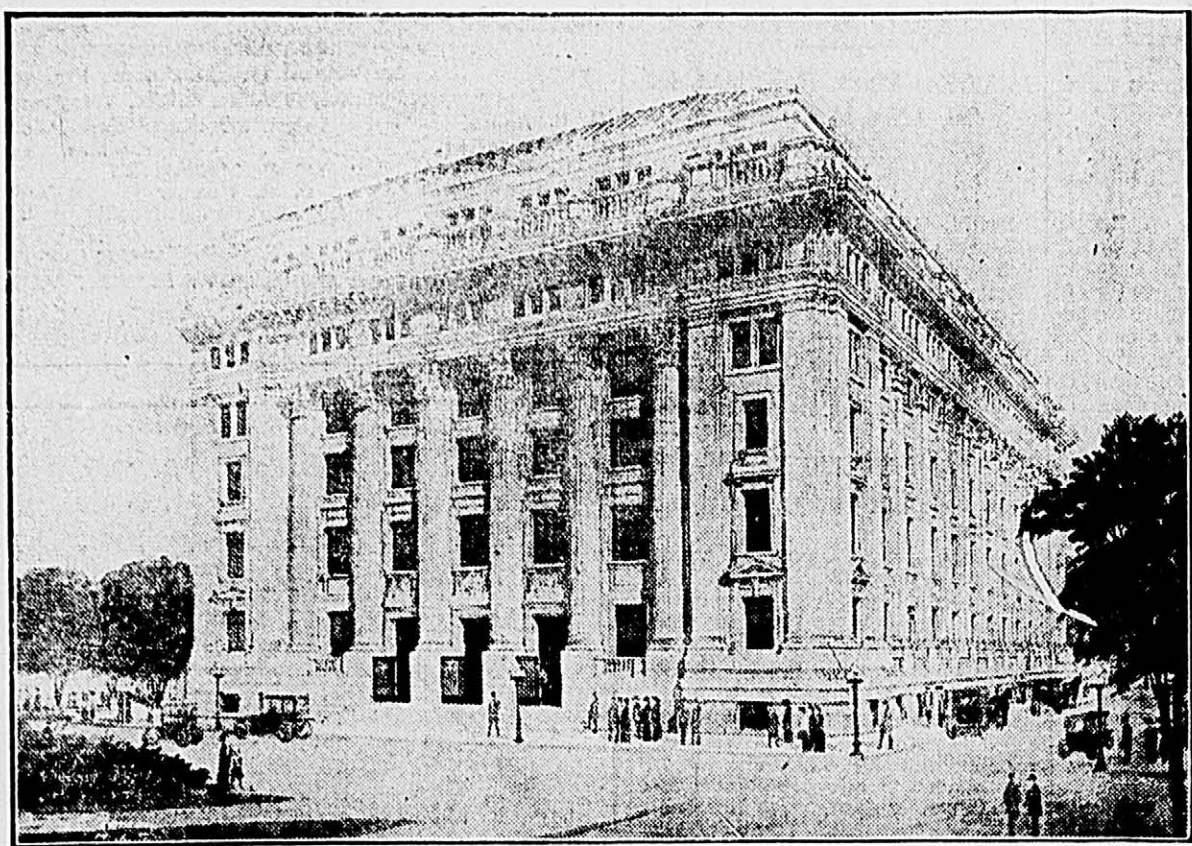
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JUST TALK. —By T. J.

Well, what do you think about them? These vampire women we see so much of (literally) in the movies is what I am talking about. I suppose that you are expecting a great little Sunday school sermon now on the question of, say, "Women! What we see of them," but I assure you I don't intend to make such a move. When Theo. Barrell and her ilk first appeared, why, really I used, when passing a picture palace where she was playing, look the other way, how my head and blush. The costume possesses a number of advantages, coolness and economy being the main features, but after all it seems not exactly "comme il faut" that you should be able to see the microbes play tag with the lady's spinal column in the halls of an amusement resort. Some time since quite an agitation started in our neighbouring republic as to how much of the immediate anatomy which the pedal extremities of the fairer sex support should be exposed to the gaze of an avaricious public. If this agitation bore any fruits they have not made themselves manifest here in Montreal. The reason may be, as a young lady said, "The skirt should come to the boot top,—but the boots simply will get higher all the time. At any rate the coiffure of modesty seems to have increased,—it is at any rate higher, but after all it may be only the outcome of the admonition, "Let us aspire."

I was in one of these movie shows the other evening, and the Lady of Little Clothes was performing her contortions on the screen, always keeping in mind the maxim, "Turn your back to the company," and beside me sat a chap who became so interested in the proceedings that he dived in his derby in the excitement. He may have been a Medical student—I doubt it; or a sculptor—I'm sure he wasn't. But I do know that he was very much taken up with the job of seeing (as Rupert Hughes puts it) "more of the lady than one would expect to see of any woman on the hither side of matrimony."

There is one hope, however, for the pure of heart, and it lies in the fact that this form of indoor sport will kill itself. Feed a fellow on nothing but pie and cake, and he will soon get sick of it. An example in point,—there was a student here who spent many an hour perusing the breezy magazines that have splattered themselves over our newsstands of late. I met him up in the reading room the other day, and as he was deeply ensconced in a chair and reading, I at once jumped to conclusions. Going over to him, I remarked: "I suppose you're devouring the 'ch'."

"No!" he answered, and then volunteered the information, "I got so sick of that stuff that I would not read it now if I was paid."

And that is the way I anticipate that the present contest to see how close one can approach the danger mark will terminate. Give them a surfeit of the morbid. They'll be only too glad then of a respite.

I guess I had better stop; this is developing into a sermon almost.

UNDEFEATED SYRACUSE FIVE BEATEN.

Yale defeated the Syracuse University basketball team 30 to 20 in the first game the Syracuse team has lost on the home floor since 1911. Syracuse won from Princeton during the holidays by one point.

BASKETBALL TEAMS TO PLAY FIRST GAMES

Senior and Junior are to Meet
Railroad Y. M. Teams Tonight.

The McGill first and second basketball teams will play their first games in the Provincial League for the season, when they play the Railroaders at the Railway Y. M. C. A. tonight. While McGill has usually been fairly successful in defeating the Railway boys, they are one of the toughest clubs in the League to beat on their own floor, a fact which should increase greatly the interest in the game. As this will be the first time this season that McGill has come up against an outside team, there is considerable speculation as to their ability. Several of last year's first team men are appearing this evening. Pitts, whose work in the scoring end was one of the sensations of the League last year, will play in centre. Pitts is one of the most adaptable men that has ever played for McGill, and will undoubtedly do his share to win tonight. Sciencz has displayed his wonderful shooting ability to even greater effect than heretofore, in the practices so far indulged in by the club. One hand shots from anywhere within range of the basket are his specialty, and the frequency with which he tallies makes him feared by every defence man in the League. Upham, who has played for the last three years on the first team, will play defence. His mate in that department will be Fox, the second year Science man, who has been showing good work in practice. Nielson will hold down the other forward position.

The second team are hardly less efficient as a scoring machine than the first. At times in the practices which were held before Christmas, they held the first team so well in check that it was only by the hardest of struggles that the more seasoned men came out ahead. The men who are to play tonight are requested to meet at the union at 7.30 sharp. It is essential that they be ready to start at that time, as the games at the Railway Y. will come off at 8.15.

The following men are to play: Upham, Hartz, Nielson, Pitts, Fox, Cushing, McCarthy, Presner, Davis, Busten, Bourke, Vaughan, MacPhail.

Among the stories in the January Rod and Gun which is now on the news-stands is "The Pilgrimage," by H. C. Hadden, "Starting the New Year Right," by F. V. Williams, "Camping in the Heart of The Rockies," by E. Anderson, "The Lost Cabin Mine of Calchas Creek," by Mike Jay, "A Hunting and Fishing Trip in British Columbia," by T. S. Scott, "With the Oceanographers," by R. J. Fraser, etc., etc. Reginald Goulay contributes an article on "Our Passing Game Birds," to the Conservation Department, and the other regular departments are well maintained. W. J. Taylor, Limited, Publisher, issues Rod and Gun at Woodstock, Ont.

UNIVERSITY DAYLIGHT SHOPS.
The space available for shop work at Ohio State University has been quadrupled since the new "daylight" shop building, north of Robinson laboratory, has been put in full operation. The building was erected at a cost of \$120,000. It is of two-story construction, 250 x 180 feet.

MCGILL WOMEN'S UNION TAKES UP MANY ACTIVITIES

Doing Excellent Work for Our Men at Front.

MISS BALLON'S CONCERT.

Over Eight Hundred Dollars Was Realized From This One Undertaking.

A University organization which does good work for our boys at the front is that of the McGill Women's Union, of which Lady Peterson is Honorary President, and of which the membership is made up from the wives of the staff, women on the staff and others attached more or less remotely to McGill.

These ladies have their centre of operations in certain rooms in the Medical Building, a very busy place, where every day in the week some activity is going on. Many of the workers specialize in the interesting and delicate processes of the sphagnum moss dressings, of which some account has already appeared in the Daily. (Three thousand of these dressings have already been sent forward). Others are busy with knitting or sewing machine, at the cutting table or in some way contributing to the work of providing soldiers' comforts. For all this, money is needed, and last month a splendid donation came to the Union through the concert given by two distinguished artists, Miss Ellen Ballon and Mr. Norman Notley.

Not only did this concert, held at the Ritz-Carlton on December 12th, greatly augment the resources of the McGill Women's Union, but it provided an artistic treat of a very high order to a large audience.

Miss Ballon, formerly a pupil of Miss Lichtenstein at the McGill Conservatorium, now a recognized artist in New York, made her bow to a Montreal audience some ten years ago, when, as a child of seven, she gave a remarkable concert in the Hall of the Royal Victoria College. Since then she has appeared as chief performer in a concert in the Windsor Hall. Though her lot is now cast in the United States, Miss Ballon is never unkind of her native Montreal, nor of the University with which she was so early associated, and where two of her brothers have graduated. It was entirely on her own initiative that she made a midwinter trip to Canada to do something, in association with McGill, for the benefit of Canadian soldiers.

Naturally the McGill Women's Union gladly undertook the management of the concert, and they were fortunate in securing the co-operation of Mr. Notley, an artist always generous in placing his gifts at the disposal of a good cause.

The program was as follows: Miss Ellen Ballon: "Toccata and fugue," Bach-Tausig; "Scherzo, Op. 31," "Nocturne, Op. 15, No. 3," "Etude Op. 10, No. 5," and "Valse, E Minor," Chopin. The Rachmaninoff numbers were the prelude in G minor and Melodie, Op. 3, No. 3; whilst from Liszt she played the Etude in D flat, and Rhapsody, No. 12.

Mr. Norman Notley sang Salvatore Rosa's Canzonetta "Star Vichino," followed by A. Catherine's Rondo "Ton Sourire" (Dupre). The third number proved a special favourite, an Island Shalieg Song, an old refrain, with Gaelic verses, by Kenneth Macleod, the melody being taken from the singing of Ann Macneill Barra, and set with English words and piano-forte accompaniment by Marjory Kennedy Fraser. It was a song which exemplified the sea as the predominating note in Hebridean folk-song, the songs for the men being typical of sea-rapture, while those for the women breathed a sigh of sea-sorrow. Another favourite which received unstinted applause was Graham Peck's "Pirate Story," taken from Robert Louis Stevenson's "A Child's Garden of Verse." His closing number was Hubert Parry's "Julia," from Herriek.

It was agreed by the critics that Mr. Notley was in excellent voice, and that his choice of songs was discriminatingly made.

Miss Ballon's playing it would be difficult to praise highly enough. No longer an infant prodigy (if she should ever have been described in that misleading phrase), she is now undoubtedly an artist of most rare gifts, taking her art with all seriousness, while preserving an unaffected girlish simplicity. Every number that she played roused the enthusiasm of the audience to a higher pitch, until her brilliant rendering of the Liszt Rhapsody, No. 12, brought such a round of applause that she was obliged to return and give an encore. There is a quality in her playing that can only be described as virile, while her beautiful rhythm corrects any tendency to rely upon mere strength.

A local critic speaks thus of her art: "All Miss Ballon's playing bears the impress of an individual personality and a discretion in advance of her youth. She is equipped with a sonorous tone and facile technique, and these she uses solely as vehicles for the conveyance of her ideas. With each succeeding number she revealed new aspects of her artistry, and her friends have only to wait confidently for the development of her career in a wider musical world."

It is gratifying to know that the concert netted the sum of \$825 for the McGill Women's Union. About half of this was spent at once in purchasing comforts much needed by the Princess Patricia's. The remainder will be laid out gradually on materials for further work.

If anyone knows of a McGill man at the front not supplied with socks, let him now speak!

DARTMOUTH'S SIXTH WINTER CARNIVAL.

Dartmouth's sixth annual winter carnival will be held on February 8, 9 and 10. Men from other colleges throughout the country have been asked to compete. The events will include ski and snow shoe dashes, cross country events, and ski jumping.

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The Royal Military College of Canada.

THESE are few national institutions of more value and interest to the country than the Royal Military College of Canada. Notwithstanding this, its object and the work it is accomplishing are not sufficiently understood by the general public.

The College is a Government Institution, designed primarily for the purpose of giving instruction in all branches of military science to cadets and officers of the Canadian Militia. In fact, it corresponds to Woolwich and Sandhurst.

The Commandant and military instructors are all officers on the active list of the Imperial Army, lent for the purpose, and there is in addition a complete staff of professors for the civil subjects which form such an important part of the College course. Medical attendance is also provided.

Whilst the College is organized on a strictly military basis the cadets receive a practical and scientific training in subjects essential to a sound modern education.

The course includes a thorough grounding in Mathematics, Civil Engineering, Surveying, Physics, Chemistry, French and English.

The strict discipline maintained at the College is one of the most valuable features of the course, and in addition, the constant practice of gymnastics, drills and outdoor exercises of all kinds, ensures health and excellent physical condition.

Commissions in all branches of the Imperial service and Canadian Permanent Force are offered annually.

The diploma of graduation is considered by the authorities conducting the examination for Dominion Land Surveyor to be equivalent to a university degree, and by the Regulations of the Law Society of Ontario, it obtains the same exemptions as a B.A. degree.

The length of the course is three years in three terms of 34 months each.

The total cost of the course, including board, uniform, instructional material, and all extras is about \$800.

The annual competitive examination for admission to the college, takes place in May of each year at the headquarters of the several military districts.

For full particulars regarding this examination and for any other information, application should be made to the Secretary of the Militia Council, Ottawa, Ont., or to the Commandant, Royal Military College, Kingston, Ont.



A Good Hockey Stick Is Half the Battle

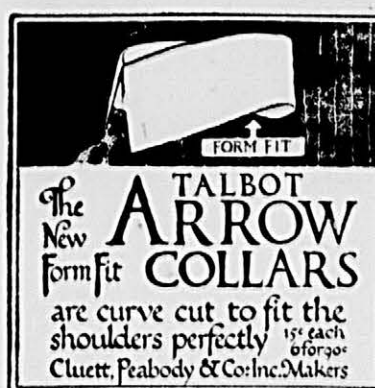
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UNSATISFACTORY WORK OF STUDENTS AT U. OF W.

500 Conditions and 500 Warnings Have Been Sent Out By Faculty.

Over thirty-five per cent. of the students at the University of Washington are doing unsatisfactory work, evidenced by the fact that 500 more warnings have been sent out by the Faculty. The University of Washington Daily waxes real sarcastic over the situation, and has the following comment to make editorially:

TRY THIS ON YOUR VACUUM.

There were only 500 conditions sent out last month, plus 500 more warnings. That is fine, is it not? Thirty-five per cent. of the student body not doing satisfactory work. That is something to be proud of like a war on the end of the nose.

Of course, it matters not at all to the pursuers of education, etc., whether they get a few cons. What is a con or a warning when there are so many other things to do besides studying. Are not you here to get an education? Why mention study? What has that to do with an education? And if the recorder insists on sending out cons and warnings must we not submit with the stoicism due such a performance?

Yes, it is a little thing; 35 per cent. of us back in our work. That is, it would be if this was a boiler factory or some such place, for then we would simply be fired and more enterprising individuals gladly take our places. But as long as papa's money holds out and we don't get worse than conditioned, we can stick around and make as near a failure as we please.

METALLURGISTS HEARD LECTURE ON SHELL STEEL.
(Continued from Page 1.)

In addition to the ore there is fuel, usually coal, and sometimes charcoal, as well as a flux, usually limestone, fed to the furnace. Thus we have four substances entering into the reduction of iron from the ore—ore itself, fuel, flux, and limestone. The solid substances are fed in alternate layers of ore, fuel and flux, until the furnace is full. Very complicated chemical actions take place in the furnace. However, the final result is molten metal at the bottom of the furnace, a molten slag above it, and a gas, which carbon monoxide, which is often used in gas engines to run the air compressors. The molten metal is tapped at intervals and run into "pigs," forming what is commonly termed pig iron.

This pig iron will contain about 92 per cent. of iron, 34 to 4 per cent. of carbon, and various percentages of manganese, arsenic, copper, silicon, etc.

All steel, no matter what kind, is manufactured from pig iron, by passing it through various processes. The commonest types of steel are cementation steel, crucible steel, Bessemer steel, open hearth steel and electric steel. Mr. Dauncey then took up the manufacture of these steels in order.

Cementation steel is made from wrought iron, together with carbon. Wrought iron, which is really a very pure form of iron, is packed in metal cases, in close contact with pure carbon. It is heated to a high temperature, and kept there for some time, depending on the carbon content desired in the steel. This is a very old process, and was one of the earliest forms of making steel, but has become somewhat obsolete now, from an economical standpoint.

Crucible steel is made in a clay pot which contains about 20 per cent. graphite. The iron, together with a certain amount of carbon, is placed in the pot and sealed. The whole is heated until the metal is molten, giving the carbon a chance to unite with the iron. The finest of tool steel is produced by this means. It has the objection of producing steel in very small quantities, and is therefore an expensive process.

Bessemer steel is produced in the Bessemer converter, invented by Sir Henry Bessemer. The melted pig iron is poured into the converter, and air at a high pressure is blown through it, combining with the impurities on its way. The finished product of the converter is really a pure iron, and to this must be added the various amounts of carbon, manganese, etc. required to give steel of the necessary strength. This type of furnace, when originally developed by Bessemer, was an acid process, but it is now used as a basic process also.

Open hearth steel. The process of manufacture of this steel was invented by Sir William Siemens. The open hearth furnace is a regenerative type furnace, usually oil fired. Formerly gas was used, but it was found that most gases contained too many impurities, which tended to unbalance the molten metal of the furnace. There are three distinct stages in the open hearth process. These are: 1. Melting; 2. Oxidizing; 3. Re-carbonizing. The whole process takes from five to seven hours, depending on the size of the pour. This process, like the Bessemer process, was also an acid type in its early development, but is now used as a basic type, also with results even superior to the acid type. Steel produced in the electric furnace is as yet produced in more or less small quantities. This is due to at present its prohibitive cost. It is an ideal refining process, and there is no doubt but that it will reach a high stage of development in the future.

The finished steel is then poured into molds, which in the case of Mr. Dauncey's firm, are just the size of one shell, plus an allowance for pipes and cavities. The header and the pipe are cut off, and the billet passes through a reheating furnace, which is preferably of the continuous type. It is heated to a temperature of 2150 deg. F., in this furnace; care must be taken to see that it is heated all through the billet to enable the forging to be properly made. The billet is then passed by a hydraulic press. It is then passed through the rollers, and finally goes to be machined and nosed.

Dr. Stanfield expressed the thanks of the Association to Mr. Dauncey in a few appropriate words.

AS A "BOUNCER" COLONEL CULYER IS OF THE BEST.

William Culyer, hall porter at the Union, knows how to eject a "bum" from the building as well as any other employee of about the University. Last night a Weary Willie wearing several days' growth of beard and of the vintage of the nineties, appeared on the scene with a request that he be allowed to remain to keep warm. Thinking that possibly there might be a disappearance of clothing from the cloak-room with the stranger's presence, Culyer showed the intruder the way to the door. "The would-be member of the Union showed fight, however, and Culyer had to poke him once under the jaw before he again went out into the night, muttering that he would "get" the worthy hall porter to-day.

DR. COLBY SPOKE ON "SUBJECTION OF THE GERMANS"

In Second Address on "Reconstruction After the War" Series.

GERMAN OPINION CHANGED.

Would Not Listen to Peace Proposals in 1914, Now Original.

Dr. C. W. Colby gave the second address in the "Reconstruction after the War" series yesterday in the R. V. C. The subject of the address was "The Subjection of Germany." Germany is undoubtedly responsible for the present war. She, who is now asking for a peace conference, was so bent upon war in 1914 that she would not consider any proposals for arbitration. It is a fundamental proposition that for any crime there must be some punishment. With these two facts in view, it is seen that Germany cannot get off scot free after her flagrant, premeditated and atrocious sins.

Starting with these assumptions, and with the assumption that the Allies will have the same kind of power over Germany as Germany had over France in 1871, it is necessary to consider what form of punishment is practicable in such a case. Past states have been greatly hampered, failing to recognize the difference between what they can and what they cannot do, so in the present case we must attempt to distinguish what is practicable from what is impracticable.

In the first place the Allies will not use the methods of frightfulness employed by the Germans both on land and sea. Had we been willing to use German methods, we could have coerced Greece at an early stage of the war. Likewise we could have influenced Turkey and Bulgaria much to our advantage, perhaps even preventing them from siding with the Central Powers. But we did not. In spite of great provocation the Allies have refrained from bombing open towns, and similar atrocities which will forever mar German prestige.

Dr. Colby thinks it is unlikely that high officials at Berlin will expiate with their lives the sinking of the Lusitania. The only case in which it is likely that the Kaiser would receive personal punishment is if the German government sought to escape the consequences of its crimes by the threat to execute prisoners, a threat they are unlikely to make. It is probable that the German people were carried away by the idea of dominating, and so were eager for the war; yet it is questionable whether they will stand by the government until the end.

The only contingency under which it might be imperative for the Allies to take a hand in the domestic affairs of the German people is that of a spontaneous revolution as a result of a defeat under Hohenzollern leadership. In this case the condition of German domestic affairs might affect the payment of indemnities covering a term of years. Were the Allies to interfere under any other circumstances, the German people would likely hold more strongly to the old government.

The German people must share—in a lesser degree than their rulers, to be sure—the blame of having willed the war, and therefore it is just that they be made suffer for the evil it has caused. But to what extent shall they be penalized? First and foremost, the Germans must be prevented from creating a vast state on both sides of the Dardanelles. When the Hohenzollern Government feels itself in danger of suffering disaster it will offer to give up Alsace before it abandons its dream of the great Middle Empire embracing Germany as the ruling state, and the three vassals which are its allies and dependents to-day.

A peace concluded leaving German influence supreme in Austria, Bulgaria and Turkey would leave Teutonism in a stronger position than ever. Such a peace would enable the Germans to link up the lands of Central Europe with those of Western Asia. If this were accomplished, it might mean the disintegration of the British Empire, since the Suez Canal, Mesopotamia and India are all linked together so as to form an integral element in the fate of the British race.

Dr. Colby treated at some length the question of the expulsion of the Turk from Constantinople, and the establishment of Russia in its place. Constantinople has been a holy city of the Russians for over a thousand years, and no other thought so touches the popular imagination as the prospect of the time when the Kyrie Elson will be heard once more in Santa Sofia. The British Empire are willing to put the Russians in at Constantinople, partly on his-

DAILIES ARE LIKE LETTERS FROM HOME

30 Writes Lieut. Robertson, Sci. '16, Who is Serving in France.

Mr. H. Grimsdale has received the following letter from Lieut. Murray Robertson, Mechanical '16, of the Canadian Engineers:

Dear Harry:—Three more Dailies to hand with the rations to-night. Keep up the good work, for they get passed on to the rest of the bunch in the vicinity, and are received like letters from home.

Things are going on much as usual—same old grind. I got out of it for a few days last month, when I went on leave.

I guess I must have had a good time, but London is a big town to try and paint a vivid sky-blue pink in ten short days. Still, I imagine there should be splashes of colour still adhering to certain portions of the old town.

I am now back in the line—resting—and hope to be in condition again by the time I am due for my next leave. I met old "Rut" over here. You remember old Henri O. Doughtledge; he has one arm out of business, but can still talk Chinese fluently when his tongue is sufficiently oiled.

I saw quite a bunch of new arrivals from Canada, all looking surprisingly well, in spite of their strenuous "active service" summer at Valcartier, and other camps. From the look of things they don't seem to have been recruiting anything but officers either, from the number of baby-faced subalterns you see around over there, strutting around as pleased as "Punch" over their nice new uniforms and cap badges, advertising the fact that they belong to the "Tw. Hundred and Lord knows what Battalion." Still I suppose they will turn out all right.

Once they get out here in the mud and have taken out a few working parties under the supervision of a big buck sapper, who was probably digging trenches before they were born, well, then they may begin to learn a few things—some of them are also—lately hopeless though.

What sort of a Freshman Class have you got this year? Allan Ferrier (Sci. '15), Twinebrow (Sci. '16), and I and one or two more of us are rather figuring we should be back there about in time to graduate with '20.

I am afraid I can't write you quite as interesting a letter as some I've read in the Daily. I might tell you a few hair-raising yarns, but it would be a waste of time, as you wouldn't believe them, and with perfectly good reason, for they wouldn't be true.

But I suppose I should not kick, for if the war were to stop I would be out of a job, so I guess we can stick it out for a few days yet.

DOINGS FROM ENGLAND.

Gunner J. Ferguson, Sci. '17, is at present taking a course in physical training in England. Gr. Ferguson is with the 271st (Canadian) Siege Artillery, formerly No. 6 (McGill) Siege, and on completing his course will instruct members of the McGill Battery in physical training.

Lieut. "Whit" Taylor-Bailey, Sci. '16, with the Canadian Engineers at Crowborough, expects to leave for France shortly. Lieut. Bailey joined the Engineers in June of last year, but was only transferred to England the latter part of November.

Sapper H. D. Grant, Sci. '16, went overseas with the Canadian Engineers last spring, but since that time he has been training with the divisional signallers. He is expecting to leave with a draft for France at an early date.

Lieut. "Waddie" Sutherland, Transportation '16, is now training with the Canadian Engineers at Crowborough. In a letter received from him lately he spoke of enjoying life in England, and of the course which they were being given as highly interesting.

torical grounds, and partly because they will keep the Turks and the Germans out.

The lecturer's closing words were in the nature of a warning against the idea that we ought to treat Prussia as she would have treated us had she had the opportunity.

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The chief minerals of the Province of Quebec are Asbestos, Chromite, Copper, Iron, Gold, Molybdenite, Phosphate, Mica, Graphite, Ornamental and Building Stone, Clays, Etc.

The Mining Law gives absolute security of Title and is very favourable to the Prospector.

MINERS' CERTIFICATES.

First of all, obtain a miner's certificate, from the Department in Quebec, or from the nearest agent. The price of this certificate is \$10.00, and it is valid until the first of January following. This certificate gives the right to prospect on public lands and on private lands, on which the mineral rights belong to the Crown.

The holder of this certificate may stake mining claims to the extent of 200 acres.

WORKING CONDITIONS.

During the first six months following the staking of the claim, work on it must be performed to the extent of at least twenty-five days of eight hours.

SIX MONTHS AFTER STAKING.

At the expiration of six months from the date of the staking, the prospector, to retain his rights, must take out a mining license.

MINING LICENSE.

The mining license may cover 40 to 200 acres in unsurveyed territory. The price of this license is Fifty Cents an acre per year, and a fee of \$10.00 on issue. It is valid for one year, and is renewable on the same terms, on producing an affidavit that during the year work has been performed to the extent of at least twenty-five days' labor on each forty acres.

MINING CONCESSION.

Notwithstanding the above, a mining concession may be acquired at any time at the rate of \$500 an acre for SUPERIOR METALS, and \$300 an acre for INFERIOR MINERALS.

The attention of prospectors is specially called to the territory in the North-Western part of the Province of Quebec, north of the height of land, where important mineralized belts are known to exist.

PROVINCIAL LABORATORY.

Special arrangements have been made with the POLYTECHNIC SCHOOL of Laval University, 228 ST. DENIS STREET, MONTREAL, for the analysis of minerals at very reduced rates for the benefit of miners and prospectors in the Province of Quebec. The well equipped laboratories of this institution and its trained chemists ensure results of undoubted integrity and reliability.

The Bureau of Mines at Quebec will give all the information desired in connection with the mines and mineral resources of the Province, on application addressed to

HONORE MERCIER,
Minister of Colonization, Mines and Fisheries, Quebec.

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